

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1883.

No. 14.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 2, 1883.  
Threshing not yet finished.  
Mr. Forget arrived safely at Regina.  
No weekly mail to Edmonton this winter.  
K. Hardisty and party left for the west on Monday.  
Col. Richardson left Winnipeg for Ottawa on the 28th ult.  
Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 46° below last night.  
Coal oil and candles out of stock and no immediate prospect of relief.  
A movement is on foot to organize a company to start a mill here with every prospect of success.  
T. G. Oliver has bought a fifty horse power engine with a complete new outfit and two run of stones for his mill at Turtle river.  
J. Doupe, D.L.S., discharged his men from the field above Pitt and went east yesterday, leaving the men to find their way home as best they may.

HUMBOLDT, Feb. 2, 1883.

Weather fine.  
Mail expected to-night.  
Norway government is out.  
Roads good towards Qu'Appelle.  
Thermometer 40° below last night.  
Work is still being continued on the telegraph line from Qu'Appelle.  
Col. Herchmer arrived to-day and leaves for Battleford in the morning.  
J. Gishorne, superintendent of telegraph line, is expected daily going west.  
Has been cold for the last two days and is still getting colder. It is now 28° below, clear and calm.

## LOCAL.

Roads heavy but improving.  
MAIL leaves at five o'clock this afternoon.  
The literary club is in a state of collapse.  
Winnipeg is that committee on incorporation.  
This building business is in a state of stagnation at present.  
As usual the snow is reported deeper in all directions than at Edmonton.

All the weather prophets agree that the coldest weather of this winter is over.  
The mail carrier says that a large amount of express matter was left at Humboldt.  
W. G. Ross, of Ft. Saskatchewan, claims a yield of 210 bushels of wheat off five acres.  
NINE sleighs arrived on Sunday last from Battleford with 50 half chests of tea for the H.B.Co.

The Sturgeon river settlers propose to take coal out of the Egg Lake coals on the north side of the river.

The H.B.Co. will get out a million feet of saw logs this winter on their limit this side of the White Mud.

The aurora on Thursday night extended over the greater part of the sky, having the appearance of white smoke.

Rat catching is not brisk just now as the snow is so deep in most places that the rat lodges in the ponds cannot be seen.

MAIL arrived from the east at five o'clock on Thursday evening. There were two sleigh loads of mail matter but no express.

OWING to deep snow the Indians are not hunting much just now and are not likely to do much until the spring thaws commence.

O. BELLEFLORE, H.B.Co. trader at Lac la Poudre, who came in on Monday last reports the Indians in that country in a very desolate condition.

J. A. MACDUGALL & Co. are getting up a hay stack which will weigh four tons. It is now at the end of the track and will be here first thing in the morning.

MOORE, ROSS & DENNIS' coal drift is being worked night and day by two gangs of three men each. Two men are picking and one man is wheeling all the time.  
The Edmonton mills have been running steam with coal instead of wood all winter. The coal is found to be the best in every way as well as the cheapest.

BREATHES' treadmill thrasher has been working on the south side of the river at Ft. Saskatchewan, lately, and doing good work. It has averaged 20 bushels a day.

The first of a series of sermons on the four horses of the book of Revelation, will be commenced in the Methodist church next Sabbath evening. The first subject will be "the white horse."

D. NIXON will start for the woods on Monday to take out half a million feet of logs from the Edmonton mill. He will work between the Big Island and the H.B.Co. limit below the mouth of the White Mud.

It is now nearly two years since J. Macdonald and R. Yates left Edmonton for the head waters of the north fork of the river. They have never been heard of since.

C. A. Macdonald's survey party is at work on the 13th base line running east from the 5th meridian. The line passes through Hay Lakes and the southern part of the Beaver hills. The party is now east of Hay Lakes.

INFORMATION was received in a private letter which arrived by this mail, that Major Rodgers had been dismissed from the employ of the syndicate and that the Kicking Horse pass through the Rockies and the Eagle pass through the Selkirk were failures.

ALEXANDER SYKES and Officer Ledcorer arrived yesterday from the end of the track with 21 sleighs having 12,500 pounds of freight for J. A. McDougall & Co. They brought through all the goods they started with, and all their horses, which look well considering the terrible trip they have made.

Horses wintering out are not doing well now. The snow is from twelve to eighteen inches deep with a slight crust on top and of a very loose and mealy nature underneath. As the horse passes over the snow the loose snow rolls down and covers the grass as fast as it uncovers it. Several parties are thinking of bringing in their horses at once.

As the main street leading past the front of the Methodist church and parsonage is very much drifted at present and is besides so very narrow and soiling as to be dangerous, Donald McLeod proposes to raise a fund with which to continue Jasper avenue through the Methodist mission property, passing in rear of the church and parsonage, to a point on Main street at or about the Indian office.

As a number of persons owning lots on the H.B.Co. reserve crossed by the present traveled road, propose to fence them shortly, and will thereby close the road, the company sitting out this street from Jasper avenue south so that parties coming from the east towards the fort will be able to get there by following Jasper avenue, 4th street and the present road, which will be a rather zigzag course, however.

MISSISS. Miller & Gamble, who sojourned here for a short time last year, and then went on their way southward, have been heard from. When in Winnipeg they informed a correspondent of that eminently reliable journal, the London Free Press, that a snow of coal thirty feet thick underlies the city of Edmonton. They seem to have been badly deceived in everything they have said during their long trip.

W. I. OUN'S survey party is outlining on the 13th base line, commencing at the 5th meridian and going east, cutting out a line in laying off blocks twelve miles square on each side of the base line, and as the base lines are twenty-four miles apart the blocks laid off from each join on what is called the correction line. Each block of course contains four townships and these are divided into sections by subdividers who work by contract.

JOHN SKERISK, of Ft. Saskatchewan, was brought up before Capt. Gagnon on Saturday last, charged with beating and kicking his wife on the previous Sunday. He was not brought up before owing to the woman having received such injuries that she was unable to appear in the court, and when she did appear she was unwilling to testify fully against him. He was sent to jail for a month. Last summer he was sent to jail for a year for which he received two weeks' imprisonment.

It is not generally known that elaborate preparations are made at Edmonton for the observation of the transit of Venus, but such was the case. The gentlemanly, meteorological observer, who also manipulates the light and air or scientific proportion thereof to answer the purposes of telegraphy determined that when the world is all agog in this important matter Edmonton should not be left in the back ground; that in the interests of science and of Edmonton an observation should be made. Dismissing such ordinary means of astronomical observation as a pale of smoked glass inserted in the tops of the chimneys, he arranged with one of the surveyors now at work in the neighborhood for such instruments and calculations as were within the power of the latter to supply. Having made all possible preparations he awaited the calm and clear hour, the discoveries of which should spread the name and fame of Edmonton throughout the world. He waited and waited too long and never thought again of the transit until the week after it had occurred.

TWENTY-SEVEN sleighs arrived from Battle river crossing on Thursday with freight for Brown & Curry. This is part of Donald McLeod's loads which he brought to Battle river and then hired Labouchere to bring from there to the rest of the freight with which he started from the Red Deer forks is being brought in from the edge of the woods by Abraham Selvais. Nine of McLeod's horses had died and many of the rest had given out by the time the edge of the woods was reached so that he was unable to bring the whole of the freight on. His remaining horses to the number of 60 are now at Battle river where they will winter. He will start for the forks shortly with fresh horses to bring on the freight last there.

J. H. WRIGHT, of the police force at Fort Saskatchewan, was brought up on Monday last before Capt. Gagnon and W. R. Brennan, J.P.s, charged with obtaining property under false pretences, and was committed for trial at the sittings of the court to be held at Edmonton on the 18th of July next. It seems that last summer, after the death of Thomas Wright of this place, on the 2nd of July, his effects, consisting of a claim with some crop on it, four or five horses, several hundred dollars in cash, a watch and other valuables, were in charge of a man, an agent, and the friends of the deceased could be heard from. At this time J. H. Wright was in the police force at Battleford, and hearing of the case connected with Father's endeavor to Richardon, claiming to be a brother of the deceased Wright and his legal heir. Shortly afterwards he was named by Father's endeavor and made it his business to see Mr. Patton, who handed over to him one of the horses and the watch and chain of the deceased Wright, and gave him liberty to use same possession of all the belongings of the deceased as soon as he desired to do so. Mr. Patton then went on his agent, and the friends of the deceased, informing him of what had been done, and received an answer to the effect that J. H. Wright was an impostor, and desiring that he should be prosecuted. In defiance Wright asserts that it was a mistake; that he has a brother Thomas who left Toronto some four years ago, of whom he has never heard since but whom he believes to be somewhere in the North-West, and that he fully believed the deceased to have been his brother. Letters found in his trunk at the time of his arrest and produced at the examination, had been sent to him by the deceased. Some time since Wright applied for his discharge from the police force, and in committing him for trial Capt. Gagnon assured him that he would use every endeavor to have him discharged as quickly as possible. Wright joined the force in the spring of 1882.

HERALD, Jan. 6th.—Fishing is poor in Turtle Lake this season. Passengers by mail from Qu'Appelle say that the trip is now made comfortably. A bachelor's hall was held on New Year's evening in J. A. Macdonald & Co's store and was one of the most etc. etc. Men have left for Oliver's timber limit on Turtle Lake. Football match on Christmas between the police and citizens. In a chuck on shooting match on New Year's day a chicken was killed without being struck by the bullet. Charles Jennings left Dunspe's survey party thirty-five miles west of Pitt and travelled about there to Battleford, drawing his dunnage on a hand sleigh. The places are needed between Carlton and Battleford.

There is trouble in Winnipeg about the city clerk's season. Passengers by mail from the afternoon elected for ward No. 1, or Ft. Rouge on the south side of the Assiniboine, cannot be declared elected as a consequence the mayor cannot be declared elected either. War was raging at last accounts. The trouble appears to be caused by a put up job of a ring of the old council who desire still to rule the city's affairs.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALENTINES at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

DAIRIES for 1883, in every style, for sale at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

SEASIDE LIBRARIES, just arrived and for sale at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

TIME—200 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel. Apply to P. HEIMINCK, Saskatchewan City.

A NUMBER of good axe-men and teamsters can find employment by applying to JEREMIAH KNOWLES, at the Hudson's Bay Company's mills.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Jane Cairn, after this date, as she has left my bed and board. JOHN LEE—Battle River, Jan. 21st.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Dominion parliament, for an Act authorizing the construction of a railway from Edmonton or some other point on the Saskatchewan, via the Athabasca, to Peace river, with branches from either of said rivers to any other streams; with power to construct tramways around any of the portages on the above named rivers or any streams flowing into them; and with all necessary powers in that behalf.

SAMUEL GEORGE WOOD, solicitor for applicants.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

F. FRASER TIMS,

OF Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

Having just erected a large store at Swift Current Creek, is now prepared to supply the trade with Flour, Bacon, Hams, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

FOOT SASKATCHEWAN,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, AT 7.30.

MINSTRELS AND BALL.

MANAGER, W. J. HEULEY.  
BONES, P. CURRIE.  
TAMBO, P. BURNETTE.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Introductory Overture..... Orchestra.

Opening Chorus..... Down the River

Song..... Morning by the Bright Light

Ballad..... Bones.

Song..... Tiva

Ballad..... Blackwell's Isle

Ballad..... What Shall Make Thee Sad

Ballad..... Moody.

Ballad..... Dinah's Wedding

Ballad..... Lottie Lee

Song..... Chamberlayne.

Song..... Vive la Compagnie

Ballad..... The Fatherland

Song..... If ever I cease to Love

Ballad..... Love it is a Funny Thing

Final..... Giddert.

Company.

PART II.

Horizontal Bar..... Parlor.

Comic Song..... Parlor.

The Boy Artists..... Parlor.

Skinners Guards..... Parlor.

Curran, Bradshaw, Moody, Brunette, Cullen.

Banjo Solo..... Parlor.

The Infants..... Parlor.

Farce..... Parlor.

Farce..... Parlor.

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Farce..... Parlor.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 3, 1883.

#### PRE-EMPTIONS.

If the people of this and the adjoining settlements intend doing anything to secure themselves in their pre-emption rights it is high time they were getting about it. Already the surveyor's plans and descriptions of all the townships in this vicinity, especially those which contain the most settlers, are in Ottawa awaiting the sanction and subsequent action of the department of the interior. No doubt as soon as the survey is sanctioned the land will be finally handed over to the different colonization societies which have so kindly interested themselves in the welfare of this district, and the question very naturally arises, what action is those societies likely to take in regard to the parties who settled before survey? All or almost all of these parties claim a homestead and pre-emption of 160 acres each, which were allowed them by the land act in force at the time most of them took their land up and which, had the land been surveyed and an office established at that time, they would undoubtedly have received. All took up their land in the full confidence that they would be dealt fairly with, as soon as the survey was made, but the present complexion of affairs does not bear out this view. If the land was not to be sold or bargained away by the government until a land office had been established here and the settlers had an opportunity to make their entries there would be no cause for alarm, because in such cases the government has always dealt fairly with settlers in advance of survey. But a great part and that the most thickly settled part is already disposed of, while bargains in regard to the rest may be closed at any time, as such bargains are known to be pending, and this being the case the only opportunity the settler can have to make his entry so as to have his existence and rights recognized is at or about the time of the survey. The surveyors are authorized to take these entries or declarations at that time and to send them to the department in company with the plan of survey, probably with such confidential information added as may be suitable to the occasion. But the necessary declarations have not gone down. Many of the settlers have made no declarations whatever, not knowing it to be necessary, and in few cases, if any, have declarations in regard to pre-emptions been made. The department will, no doubt, consider that as none were made there were none to make, and finally allot the land to the different companies. The squatter who has entered for his homestead will then have to deal with the company at least for his pre-emption and the one who has made no entry will have to deal with them for both at whatever terms it may please them to propose. If we wait until a land office is opened before asserting our rights we will certainly find that it is then too late, as there is no doubt that it will be the policy of the companies to dispose of pre-emptions that may be claimed by homesteaders to third parties as fast as possible, and once this is done there will be little or no chance of getting them back. As all the land in this vicinity is now or is likely to be soon in the hands of colonization societies who will have their own land offices, it is hardly probable that a government land office will be established here for an indefinite period, so that there is no hope of relief from that quarter.

As the declarations did not go down at the proper time or in the proper form the next best thing to be done is to make them out and send them down as fast as possible. If we do not assert any claim to these pre-emptions it is unreasonable to suppose that either the government or the societies will recognize our claims, and if we assert them properly neither government nor society can ignore them. But we must assert them. It will not do to sit down and wait for justice to be done us when injustice is contemplated on all sides. What we must do is to place our

rights squarely before the authorities and public of Canada and if this is done we have sufficient confidence in the sense of justice possessed by the majority of the population of the country to believe that they will not stand idly by while we are robbed of what belongs to us. There can be no doubt that the authorities are not aware of the extent of the settlement here, and the few declarations sent down will not aid them in forming a correct judgment, but if every settler in the country made affidavit as to the period of his residence and the amount of his improvements, and these affidavits were sent down together to the proper authorities, even if they desired to they could not refuse them attention. But if no information of this description is laid before them and so far it certainly has not been, we can scarcely expect them to recognize claims that they know nothing about.

A delegate has been sent to Ottawa to ask that the pre-emptions be granted, but if a full list of the pre-emptions actually claimed, supported in all cases by affidavits, were placed in his hands to be brought directly under the notice of authorities, the matter would be greatly simplified and the request would have greater weight. But no matter how these declarations are sent as long as they get to their destination. This is the first step to be taken in the assertion of our pre-emption rights and no time should be lost in taking it. It is a matter in which every settler is deeply and personally interested. It will cost nothing but a little trouble, and everyone can depend that by taking this trouble now in the right way a great deal of future trouble and loss will be avoided.

#### ROADS.

As the snow is now deep and likely to be deeper before spring, the chances are in favor of the leading roads throughout these settlements being very bad when the thaw comes. Some four or five years ago, when the seasons were dry, the roads were uniformly good, and grading or bridge building seemed to be a most unnecessary proceeding. Even in spring the creeks were never high, nor the roads muddy for any length of time. For the greater part of the past three years, however, the opposite has been the case. Creeks have been swimming deep and very mirey, and all low places on the roads have been almost impassable. This state of affairs has been and is a great drawback to the transaction of all kinds of business and an injury either directly or indirectly to every person in the country. The farmer cannot come to town to transact his business or has to make two trips with half loads where one would be sufficient if the roads were good, while the tradesman is idle during part of the season and overcrowded with work during the rest. As long as the seasons are wet, which they are liable to be at any time during every summer, this state of affairs must exist, and as travel increases matters become worse and worse.

To remedy this state of affairs there is only one thing to be done. There is no use of calling upon the general or local governments to do the work. It is not their business to do it. Such work in all countries has to be done by the people immediately interested who receive the whole or the greater part of the benefit resulting from it. If a municipality were once organized of course the municipal council would attend to these matters but at the present time the feeling in favor of municipal organization does not appear to be very strong, probably because its utility is not seen; and even if the people were unanimous in their desire for municipal organization, it would take at least six months, and perhaps a year or two years, to get the necessary acts passed. In the meantime the roads would be getting worse, by reason of increased travel, and the country would be to a great extent fenced up and improved. These improvements would in many cases interfere with the present course of the main trails which almost always run in a direction not in accordance with the survey; and in many other cases, places in which the trails should but do not now run, would be improved upon to such an extent that to purchase a right of way through them would be a very expensive if not an impossible operation. At the present time the surveys are completed so that it is known where the government

road allowances are and how far these roads are suitable as routes of travel between the principal points in the different settlements. Comparatively little of the land is improved as yet, and there is nothing to hinder leading trails being laid out, if done this winter, to the very best advantage, taking the straightest and best course from point to point. If this course could be decided on and action taken at once, a great deal of trouble and expense would be saved in the future, when the municipal organization was completed. Instead of new roads having to be opened up, those already laid out would merely have to be improved.

The people on the south side of the river have already taken some steps in the direction of laying out a trail on this principle between Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, intending to follow the road allowances as far as possible, and where this is not possible to pick out the best place across lots for a permanent road so that whatever money is spent in improvements now will not be thrown away by a future change in the position of the road.

On the north side of the river there is much more traffic between these two points than on the south side and the country along the trail is better settled, but so far nothing has been done towards making a permanent road. Early last summer there was quite a rumpus caused by two settlers fencing their land so as to almost close the road up, and it is probable that more cases of the same kind will occur during the coming summer now that the land is finally surveyed. There is an ordinance of the North-West territories which forbids the shutting up of old trails; but even if the present trail is kept open it is not altogether certain that it is in all respects the best trail that could be found. If after a thorough examination has been made it is found to be the best and those through whose whose property it passes agree not to interfere with it, there will be no difficulty in getting money from the settlers at either end as well as those in the country through which it runs, to at least bridge all the creeks on it, and perhaps grade many of the worst places. In doing this work the labor of those who would prefer to give labor instead of money could be as well applied as cash.

Unless the old road is kept open or a new one laid out travel between the two places will be almost suspended as soon as the farms are fenced. If travel is obliged to follow the government road allowances the distance to be covered will be nearly double that required at present, and besides in many cases the road allowances will pass through swamps, lakes, or across coulees where a passable road can only be made at a very great expense. These road allowances do not follow the lay of the country as the present trail does. Of course as the trail runs at present it cuts up all the farms on its route, but in some cases at least if a thorough examination were made, the road allowances could be used for short distances without reducing greatly the direction or good quality of the road, and in other cases it could be made to cross the claims at angles that would not cut them up to much disadvantage. But in any case the advantage gained by a farmer in having his land on a leading thoroughfare such as this would be, on which travelling would be good both in summer and winter would counter-balance any inconvenience that might arise from having his land divided into two parts, as well as for the loss of the land required for the road especially in this country where land is plentiful and cheap.

There can be no doubt of the general utility of such a road. The only persons who could object to it would be those whose land it would cross and they surely would not object as the fact of the road running where it does was one great reason that led them to take up the farms they now hold. This being the case, which it certainly is, it cannot be considered a sacrifice on their parts to agree to have the road made a permanent highway in order that they may induce other parties who are also interested in it to spend money in its improvement, as the more the road is improved and the greater the traffic passing over it the more valuable the land along it becomes. It is on their willingness or unwillingness to guarantee the right of way that the whole affair depends.

The enforcing of the ordinance regarding

the keeping open of old trails, would of course keep the present trail open, but what is everybody's business nobody attends to, and once the public fails to assert its right to the road and it is fenced up it will be a hard matter to compel the opening of it again. Concerted action at the present time would save a great deal of future trouble. But whether such action is taken or not, the necessity for having this and other leading trails throughout the settlement finally located and improved is apparent, and every man who desires to see himself and the settlement at large prosper and progress, should use all reasonable effort to have a municipality of some sort organized which would have the power to deal satisfactorily and fully with all such matters.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

**BROWN & CURRY,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS**

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

**LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK**

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

**WITHOUT EXCEPTION.**

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

**NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH.**

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

**SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,**

We are able to offer

**BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.**

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

**BROWN & CURRY.**

**REAL ESTATE OFFICE**

**STUART D. MULKINS,**

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

**ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;**

**MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;**

**MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.**

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

**MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,**

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.



## LOCAL.

The Indian department received 800 fish from Pigeon lake on Monday last.

The freight on goods delivered last week from Winnipeg was 12 cts. to 15 cts. a pound.

Fragrant chickens are as plentiful as pigeons are elsewhere in some parts of the Sturgeon river settlement.

DRINKERS Indians made considerable noise in the brush near the Indian office, on Friday night of last week.

Fish are getting still scarcer at Pigeon lake and it is not likely that the H. B. Co. or Indian department contracts will be renewed.

The Indians residing at the lake are sufficient to live on and are saving their potatoes for seed in the spring.

J. A. MACRAE, of the Indian agency, has made a track on Main street on the H. B. Co. property. This is quite a short cut for people living at St. Albert, Long lake, or the Miner's flat to reach the eastern end of town. It is a pity that the street is not continued through the Methodist mission and David Macdonald's property to connect with the main street now in use.

## To the Minister of the Interior:

Honorable Sir,—We, the undersigned chiefs and representatives of the different Indian bands in the district of Fort Simpson, humbly beg to submit the following statements to your earnest and immediate consideration, and we are fully convinced that you will be involved in the promptitude with which a remedy shall be applied to the grievances we here undertake to expose to you.

Nothing but our own poverty, our utter destitution during this severe winter, when ourselves, our wives and our children are starving under the weight of snow, with little or no help, and apparently less sympathy from those placed to watch over us, could have induced us to take this step. We say mail, because, if no attention is paid to our case, now we shall conclude that the Government has forgotten us. We say mail, because, if no attention is paid to our case, now we shall conclude that the Government has forgotten us. We say mail, because, if no attention is paid to our case, now we shall conclude that the Government has forgotten us.

When the government representatives came to make a treaty with us, they said it was in the name of the great mother. The white man had it all his own way. He made the conditions both for himself and for us. We were treated as so many children, unable to judge for ourselves, although we claim a certain amount of the faculty of reasoning. It is a question of the very first law of nature, self-preservation. The conditions are now agreed to. We are treated as if we are inviolable and in presence of the Great Spirit reciprocally binding; that neither party can be guilty of a line with the other. But how simple we were! We have found to our cost that the binding exists on all sides, and the impunity all on the other. For instance a condition on our part is to respect all property belonging to white men. If any of our tribes pursued by hunger, kill an animal belonging to a white man they are taken and punished according to law.

A condition on the part of the government is to furnish us with a number of farming implements and cattle proportioned to the number of families of each band. Now during six years that we have been in treaty, no implements arriving. The government has robbed us of more than one-half of these things on which we were to depend for a living, and they are now threatening to do so again. They can break their engagements on behalf of the great mother with impunity.

Now, honorable Sir, we are in a position of complaint with one-half of what was promised in the treaty. We wish send you this letter, representing seven different bands. One article promised to us was one plow to every three families. Three of the bands have received only one-half the number of plows. Some of us have received all, and in one case, none at all. Harrows, the same way. Axes, hoes, and all other instruments promised have been received in the same manner. Some of us have received all their cattle, some only a portion, and some none at all. Of course, those who have received only a portion of the cattle will lose the increase for so many years. We were promised, during four years, all the seed we could put in the ground, and the Government has not been able to furnish us with seed. We have been forced to break the ground with hoes, yet we have on no occasion received more than one-half what we could plant.

Now, we consider this treatment an outrageous breach of good faith, but of course we are Indians. It is not for us to complain. We appear before you as we appear among us, in whom we call in our language the "white

beard," and by the whites called "beaver." He took a rapid run once through our country; some of us had the good or had luck to catch a flying glimpse of him. He made us all kinds of fine promises, but in disappointment he seems to have tied the hands of the agents, so that none of them can fulfil these promises. This is the cause of our dire want now. We are reduced to the lowest stage of poverty. We were once a proud and independent people and now we are mendicants at the door of the white man. We are reduced to the lowest stage of poverty; and were it not for the charity of the white settlers who are not bound by treaty to do so, we should all be dead by this time. Our widows and old people are getting the barest pittance, just enough to keep body and soul together, and there have been cases in which body and soul have returned to stay together on such allowance. Our young women are reduced by starvation to become prostitutes to the white man for a living, a thing unheard of before amongst ourselves and always punishable by Indian law. What then are we to do? Shall we not be listened to? Our neighbors, the Blackfeet, are well fed on a pound of flour and a pound of beef a day, men, women and children, because they are held ready to fight and their cattle if allowed to go hungry, and we, because we are quiet—what is the government thinking of? It can get nothing out of our country, nor the means necessary to make a living for ourselves. We have been calling during several years for the means allowed us by treaty to work for ourselves, and we get no satisfaction. Shall we still be refused, and be compelled to adhere to the conclusion spoken of at the beginning of this letter, that the treaty is a farce meant to kill us, and if so, let us die at once? Even last year some of the cattle strayed to the back of the Government on authority from Ottawa. The government then can break every article of the treaty in detail or in globo and we have no recourse.

We hope, sir, you will pay quick attention to this letter. One great complaint we have is that the government interpreters, of this country, with few exceptions, will scarcely ever tell our exact words to the agents, when they are present. The interpreter, who is often a man of peevish disposition, would be offended, and so we seldom can say what we desire. But in this letter we have given you in plain talk a short sketch of our case, in which we beg you to attend to it once, and we conclude by saying that the half is not told yet.

Your humble servants,

Chief Bob Tail,

Chief Samson,

Chief Edmond Skin,

Chief Woodrucker,

Maninatan,

Agawastan,

Sagahie,

Iron Head,

William,

Fort Edmonton, January 7, 1883.

## To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

DEAR SIR,—The delegates to Ottawa arrived on Saturday morning, the 17th inst. of this month. Having seen some of the settlers, they were invited by them to remain over Monday to give the people a chance to contribute a share to the expenses of the trip and also to give them an opportunity to receive instructions in regard to the wants of the people. These wants are similar to those of the settlers on the river claims in the vicinity of Edmonton, before the river survey was commenced last summer.

In order to start the subscription, Mr. Frank Lamoureux paid \$20 and J. Reid followed with another \$20. Then the above mentioned gentlemen went amongst the people for a few hours and succeeded in collecting the handsome sum of \$400 in cash, which they handed to the delegates, together with the following requisition.

"The settlers of Fort Saskatchewan in the N.W.T., respectfully request the Rev. Father H. Leclerc and Mr. D. Maloney to represent to the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior, that they are anxious to have their river survey made in the same manner as the survey at Edmonton, and also to call the attention of the said Right Hon. gentleman to the fact that this settlement has been in existence for the past nine years, and also that when the settlement took place, the people were under the impression that the government would give to them all the privileges that were then enjoyed by the settlers in Manitoba, that is to say: a free homestead and pre-emption for six acres per settler. The people of Fort Saskatchewan are even more likely entitled to such privilege than the people of Manitoba, because they had no choice but to endure hardships to establish this prosperous settlement. Under the circumstances we expect the most favorable consideration, and that our petitions be taken into account in order to facilitate matters, a local office be opened in Saskatchewan City so as to allow the settlers to take the privilege of registering their claims."

P. HEIMINK, Secy.

Fort Saskatchewan, January 20, 1883.

## NOTICES.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the late firm of Haly & Co. are notified to pay their accounts due said firm to us without delay. No other parties have any right to receive payment of the same. BLECKER & HAMBLY, agents for Robt. Young.

INSTRAY.—Came to my band of horses last night, a small brown colt, which has remained with them ever since. The animal is now in my yard, and the owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away. A. ROWLAND, last corner.

NOTICE.—On the 22nd ult., I took as a homestead and pre-emption the half section immediately south of that occupied by the Rev. Canon Newton (the Hermitage), and adjoining the river. All persons are warned against removing timber therefrom. THOS. McCAULEY.

FOUND.—At Red Deer river, about five years ago while hunting buffalo, a small sorrel pony with white stripe in face; is very slow; in good condition at present. Owner has him in possession, property and paying expenses. ELZEAR ABOUCAN, Battle river crossing.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Land Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless they can show a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and working a line of railway from a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean, at or in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, to some point on the Peace river, east of Fort Duvegan, with power to build bridges across any rivers or streams on its route. Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. McARTHUR & DEXTER, Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of laying a cable and building a telegraph line from some point on the west coast of Ireland or Scotland, by way of Greenland, Hudson's straits, Hudson's bay, Fort Churchill, Athabasca lake and the Peace river, to some point on the coast of the Pacific ocean in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, with power to extend thence north-westerly to a point in junction with the Russian telegraph system. Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. MACDONALD & TUPPER, Solicitors for applicants.

ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against the estate, personal or real estate, effects of Thos. Wright, late of Edmonton, N.W.T., farmer, who died on the 2nd day of July, 1882, intestate, and of whose personal estate and effects letters of administration were granted by Hugh Richardson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates at Fort Simpson, to Arthur D. Patton, of Edmonton, are hereby required to send in full particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned administrator, at Edmonton, on or before the first day of May, A.D. 1883; and notice is hereby given that after that date I will proceed to distribute assets of the deceased among the parties entitled, having regard only to the claims I shall then have had notice, and I will not be liable for the assets or proceeds thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim I shall not then have had notice. Dated at Edmonton, N.W.T., this 10th day of January, A.D. 1883. ARTHUR D. PATTON, Administrator.

## CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—At D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Creole. Evening prayer with lecture a pillar of Catholic doctrine. C. SCOLLIN, O.M.I.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—E. Cumstun, Rev. Canon Newton, P. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at 7.30 p.m. Sermon at 11 a.m. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew H. Baird, M.A. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music every Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on Feb. 4th.

## PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon, office first building west of school house, block 6, H. B. Co. residence, Edmonton.

D. R. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Good Claims and Timber Lands located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, and estimates made for new residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

WHEELER & BURTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Threshing, manufacturer of all kinds of iron, sheet iron and tinware. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

CANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBERT D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

HEIMINK'S STORE, City of Saskatchewan. In want. Goods in endless variety and at lowest prices. Grain and furs taken in exchange at cash rates.

ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and dealer in all kinds of household furniture. A lot of bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, tables, etc., now on hand. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and Gentlemen's outfitters. Mail supplies, belting, lace, leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburn Manufacturing Co's galvanized and barbed wire. 325 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to orders from the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will be promptly filled. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—367 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Fort Prairie.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Goods stabling in connection. J. GOODRIE, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL, City of Saskatchewan. The best and most comfortable hotel building in the North-West. First-class accommodation for board and stabling attached. P. HEIMINK, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to the establishment with the view of affording superior accommodation to all our patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room, good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.



## COMMERCIAL.

Business has been much better this week than for some time past owing to the milder weather and the fact that many articles which had been scarce for some time were on hand. Blankets, overalls, and moccasins are to be had now. Also bacon, sugar, tobacco, soap, and many other groceries that were either very scarce or missing altogether.

The fur trade which was good in the early part of the winter has been dull lately owing to the cold weather, as the Indians have not been able to hunt. Rats, bear and beaver were very plentiful in the fall. The catch of fine fur, such as otter and fisher, does not begin until about this time, and very few of these skins have been offered for sale yet. Rather better prices are paid this year than last and traders are more anxious to get the fur. Both small and large wolves are quite plentiful, as the deep snow compels them to range near the houses.

Fresh pork is offered at from 25 to 30 cents a pound. Beef is still out of the market at any price.

Clean club wheat for seed has been sold at \$3 per bushel, but the price of ordinary wheat for grinding is the same as before, \$2 to \$2.25. Barley runs from \$1 to \$1.25, but many of the farmers are holding for \$1.50.

Hay is likely to be scarce before spring as the late cold weather has caused a great deal of it to be used, and the horses of the freighters and surveyors consume a large amount. There is no scarcity yet, however.

Wood is plentiful and in good demand at \$3 a cord, and coal is delivered at \$4 a ton.

The demand for labor which has been good all winter shows no sign of falling off. The survey parties have been paying \$40 a month with board, and this has been the rule all around. Tradesmen, such as carpenters, are not in demand just at present, and many of them are improving their time by putting in settlement duties on their claims.

## CANADA WEST.

J. J. Hill denies having left the C.P.R. directorate.

Claim jumpers are abroad all over the North-West.

Portage la Prairie has issued \$50,000 worth of debentures.

Proceedings are being taken to stop the spread of glanders in Manitoba.

Laborers on the C.P.R. in British Columbia get \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day; board \$4 a week.

Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney is interested in a coal company which will work at Medicine Hat.

An 18-ounce nugget, worth \$275, was taken out of Thibert's creek, Cassiar, B.C., last summer.

The Souris & Rocky Mountain railway company is likely to be bought out by a new organization.

Charges of corruption against several Winnipeg aldermen are to be investigated by a commission.

The Syndicate fully intend to complete their road to the mountains during the coming summer.

No. 1 Scotch Fife wheat sells for 80 cents in Winnipeg, and beef sells at from fifteen to twenty cents.

The Argyle gold mining company of the Lake of the Woods has purchased a \$12,000 quartz crusher.

The Duluth & Winnipeg board of directors has been changed and active operations are to be commenced at once.

Thomas Drewes recently killed Patrick Maloney at Rat Portage with an axe. He immediately surrendered himself.

Anthracite coal is found on Queen Charlotte's island, B.C., and 65 tons were taken out last summer for shipment to Victoria.

The cost of the 1,768 buildings erected in Winnipeg during the past year was \$5,347,849. Slightly ahead of Edmonton yet, but hold on.

Angus, of the C.P.R. and St. Paul M. & M. roads, denies that the Northern Pacific has secured a controlling interest in the St. Paul M. & M.

Barley was planted and came to maturity last summer in McDane's creek, Cassiar, B.C., in latitude 60°, over 400 miles farther north than Edmonton.

Messrs. John and David McDougall, of Morley, left Winnipeg for home on the 19th of December. Mr. Hardisty started for Edmonton at the same time.

The syndicate has been obliged to take in Vanderbilt in order to raise the necessary funds for next year's campaign. The chances are that Vanderbilt will ultimately take them in.

The Halifax ranch company have 100,000 acres of grazing land on the Kootenay river near Ft. McLeod, on which they have 1,100 head of cattle a little over one head to the hundred acres.

Six and a-half tons of powder loaded on a nine horse wagon exploded lately while being teamed to the railway works in British Columbia. The driver was killed, and his son who was riding near the load was badly injured.

At the half yearly meeting of the shareholders of the H.B.Co. held in London on Nov. 30th, it was announced that the company's fur trade was improving but that the sales of land were falling off.

The Scratching river is to be dammed at Morris in order to provide a water power which will rival that of Minneapolis. The only thing against the scheme is that the Scratching river (?) sometimes goes dry.

It is the intention of the government to alter their former coal mining regulations and sell the land in small parcels out and out to the highest bidders. Coal districts will be set apart in the Souris, Bow, Belly and Saskatchewan districts and withdrawn from sale or settlement as agricultural lands.

On the 20th of December the C. P. R. hotel and the Johnson house at the corner of main and Fonseca streets, Winnipeg, were burned to the ground. Total loss about \$25,000. A plasterer named Richard Hawridge, from Whitby, Ont., who was lying sick in the C. P. R. hotel at the time of the fire was burned to death.

Patents will at once be issued to the old settlers of Prince Albert. They will get one hundred and sixty acres free, and the balance of the land to which they may be entitled at one dollar an acre; and settlers dating from 1879 will be allowed their lands on the same conditions. These conditions apply to the North-West generally.—Herald.

Fourteen Chinamen went down the Liard river last summer looking for gold. This river flows from the Cassiar mining region eastward across the mountains into the Mackenzie, at Ft. Simpson, and is a very large stream. Four of the men were lost on the way down, but the rest made from \$5 to \$10 a day. Two white men who were working near them also did well. Five white men from Cassiar were prospecting in that country last summer.

The new directors of the Portage, Westbourne and North-Western are: The executors of the late Sir Hugh Allan; Mr. Andrew Allan, Montreal; Mr. P. G. Allan, Liverpool, Eng.; Messrs. Duncan MacArthur, F. Brydges, Boyle, (of Boyle, Campbell & Co.), C. S. Drummond, and H. N. Ruttan, of Winnipeg. The price paid for the road was \$615,000, of which \$365,000 was to be paid in cash, and this amount was represented by Mr. MacArthur's check. The railway is in running order at present as far as Gladstone.

The U.S. steamer Corwin when on an exploring trip along the northern coast of North America last summer, found a seam of coal eight feet thick at cape Lisburne on the north-west coast of Alaska. The steamer took on what coal she required from the seam and found it answer very well but it had a great deal of ash. The Corwin also reports that a small American schooner was trading whiskey to the Indians along the Arctic coast of America and that when she was chased by the Corwin she took refuge in the mouth of the Mackenzie river, where owing to the shallow water the Corwin was unable to follow her.

Herald, Jan. 20th.—Grew & Patton have let the contract for the erection of a billiard hall 28x35 on the new town site. One Indian has killed twenty black tailed deer this season, within two days travel of the reserve. Col. Richardson disposed of thirty civil cases at the recent sittings of the court at Prince Albert. A man named Cochrane was recently killed in the H.B.Co. grist mill at Prince Albert by being caught by the elevator belt and passed between two cog wheels. Penny readings entertainment on the evening of the 12th inst. The church of England is to have a new edifice at Battleford. Snow fall to date eight inches. The Roman Catholic mission will put up a large church in the spring. Contracts are let for the putting up of five buildings on the new town site next summer. Six hundred bushels of oats were sold recently at \$1.50 per bushel. A brass band of ten pieces has been organized amongst the police boys. A plain Stoney named Leon Man recently attempted to shoot farm instructor Payne with a revolver, for having forcibly put him out of his (the instructor's) house; he was arrested and committed for trial. The following tariff for telegrams has been fixed: For distances under 100 miles, 25c. for ten words, and two cents for each additional word; 100 miles and under 250, 50c. and 3c.; 250 miles and under 600, 75c. and 5c.; 600 miles and under 1000, \$1 and 7c. respectively.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, 2nd February, 1883. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	18	7
Sunday,	24	4
Monday,	13	-3
Tuesday,	10	-1
Wednesday,	-1	-5
Thursday,	-15	-22
Friday,	-7	-50

Barometer falling, 28.145.

Snowfall during week, 1 inch.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

**FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES** already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Land Commissioner.

## LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE

## CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

1,000 LOTS FOR SALE ON THE HEIMINCK ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

This estate has been subdivided into town lots by W. Beatty, D.L.S., and the plans are now on view at the Palace Hotel, City of Saskatchewan.

Parties wishing to secure lots on this desirable property, situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, at the proposed railway crossing, have now a most favorable opportunity of doing so.

TERMS.—All sales less than One Hundred Dollars, cash; One Hundred Dollars and upwards, half cash, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

P. HEIMINCK.

## SASKATCHEWAN CITY, N.W.T.

## 460 LOTS FOR SALE

ON THE LAMOREAUX AND MACDONALD ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Being the east half of the original Lamoreaux Brothers' claim, taken nine years ago, the first located in that vicinity.

Parties desiring to secure lots on this property can see plans and acquire all information regarding it at the office of W. S. Robertsou, Edmonton, or of F. Lamoreaux on the property, or of A. Macdonald, Winnipeg.

Sales at Edmonton and Saskatchewan City will continue for sixty days, after which time the balance will be offered for sale in Winnipeg only.

## LAMOREAUX & MACDONALD.

## JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES & HARDWARE,**

And a large assortment of

**HARNESS,**

Also a large and complete stock of

**CARPENTERS' TOOLS.**

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

## BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

**GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,**

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

**BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST**

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,  
MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.  
A perfect fit guaranteed.  
Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

## WAREHOUSING

AT

## FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capel station (Troy) and freight to, and store at, Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

## MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

## GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

## NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

## NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

**PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT**

The stock on hand includes

**SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES**

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

## A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

## DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

**27 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.**

## NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road.